CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1862.

Some reflecting persons, predicating their views upon recent expressions in the French Chambers and obscure givings out from official or semi-official quarters in England, have begun to entertain apprehensions of European intervention against the South and in favour of the South, and almost unbroken triumphs for the North foundation.

We have never been more fully convinced of the unpractical character of the French political mind than the tenure of power by the existing ministry. Vague and we suspend remark for the present. as Queen's speeches generally are, the responsive address frequently affords opportunities for attacking the policy of the responsible cabinet, and is not soldom taken ad vantage of for that purpose. The address to the throne the French Chambers, for, after all the show of legislative is correct. freedom, we must take it for granted that Louis Napoleon's ministers are responsible to him and not to the Chambers, and he is responsible to the fact which is em bodied in the army and the great mass of the people and not to the fiction of a constitution from which the Chambers draw the privilege of sitting and talking, rather than the power of acting and originating. The French Emperor in his speech alluded to the war in this him. country as inflicting great loss upon European nations. uance, and hoped that it might soon be terminated, as the proper one, and that which the French government had pursued and would continue to pursue.

expressed the hope of its speedy termination, and Dorn with twelve thousand men. There will probable endorsed the policy of absolute neutrality.

Upon this paragraph a lively debate sprung up, which drew forth a perfect flood of fancy philanthropy of the doctrinaire school, exhibiting the purely theoretic character of French information about this country, and about matters and things generally. An amendment, or rather several amendments were offered, adding to the expression of a hope for the speedy termination of the war, the further expression of a desire that it might end in the complete triumphof the North, as the party of emancipation and all that.

The representatives of the Emperor explained that foreign nations had nothing to do with the institution of slavery, which was a municipal regulation of then ations retaining it, and that although France did not retain it in her colonies, she had no right to interfere with those who did, adding also that the interpolation of such a wish would be wholly at variance with the endorsement of the policy of strict neutrality.

M. Billault, one of the ministers, stated authoritatively that the French government was in perfect accord with that of Great Britain, and that the position of Lord John Russell, recognizing the blockade of the

The French Emperor is a man of sense and sympathises with none of the Red Republican cant of the ultra members of the Legislative assembly, but neither does he sympathise with us, or if he does, he cannot a!ford to show it in opposition to the deep-seated prejudiess of the French people.

England is moved by different motives, and might and poweriess guerrilla struggle which could not affect the result, but was destructive of the commercial pros. far as such a thing can well be. perity of the old continent as well as the new. It has evidently been the aim of the Lincoln government to represent the Confederates as having sunk so low as to U. S. Consul to be arrested at Tangier, a Moorish City of any selfish or factious interests. nearly opposite Gibraltar, at the instance of his brother savage and tyrant, Abraham Lincoln.

The Confederate victories have not come a moment too soon to show that Abraham's minions have been making false representations, or to avert the consequences of such representations, borne out as they were by an appearance of confirmation, and finding a ready reception among people well prepared to believe the weakness of slaveholding States. If true to berself the Confederacy has nothing to fear from Europe. If not true

We hardly know what our telegraphic news is worth We give it as we get it.

The mails are interrupted, and we have no Memphis, Mobile or New Orleans papers of a later date than this day week, of course before the battle.

We must bear up the best we can-take the bitter with the sweet and never yield to dispair or undne depression. The details of the Corinth battles will come along in due time, for we need hardly say that the great fight of Sanday was but the first act in the stern drama of which the scenes are laid in the vicinity of the Tennessee River. There are many struggles vet before our brave men there.

The dispatches from Savannah, said to be predicated on private dispatches to the Republican of that place, add little to our knowledge of the true position of affairs between Corinth and Pittsburg landing.

If true, and we fear it is true, the sudden fall of For Pulaski is a serious misfortune. It is true its fall, i unrelieved, was admitted on all hands to be merely a question of time, but it was hoped that it would hold out until the advancing season paralyzed the operations of the enemy. The heavier Lincoln vessels can now get into the river, and of course the fate of Savannah is rendered much more precarious. If Pulaski has indeed fallen, we cannot divest ourselves of the impression that there has been something wrong, some deep blame to be attached somewhere. Time will show.

What the Merrimac is about to-day if she is about anything, is more than we know. We may get some-

going to press. We have no mails from Richmond or Petersburg. The Daily Bulletin issued from the office of the he had asked it.

Goldsboro' Tribune, mentions a rumour to the effect that Burnside's first was concentrating at Edenton, N. C. Perhaps so.

How much importance is to be attached to the passage of Island Number Ten, by three of the Lincoln gun-boats, is more than we can say. It will depend upon the character of our defences at that point. they have a rear as well as a front face to them the passage of these boats will not directly affect the safety of the island. It not, it appears to us that it must .the North; and, had the train of unrelieved disasters to Unless some iron-clad boats from New Orleans can meet these boats that have passed, they may do serious continued much longer, it would have been hazardous damage, as, no doubt, they are iron-clad. If there be to have pronounced these apprehensions wholly without such boats as are said to be at New Orleans, and they are ready, the fate of the three Lincolnite craft is scaled.

The reported full of Puluski takes us all by surwhen reading some extracts from a reported debate in prise. If true, there is something mysterious about it the French Legislative assembly, upon the passage of A strong casemated Fort given up in forty-eight hours an address in response to that of the Emperor on the and "nobody hurt." We believe any wall can be people of the Confederate States. opening of the Chambers. This address of the Emperor | breached and any fort taken, but we don't believe any corresponds in some measure to the Queen's speech on such effect was produced on Pulaski in a few hours by the opening of the British Parliament, as does the re- batteries at least a mile off, if not more. Pulaski has ponsive address of the Chambers correspond to the ad- long range guns too, and it is a little surprising that she dress to the throne which it is customary to move in the laid quiet and stolidly permitted the execution of bat-British Parliament, and upon which critical divisions | teries so near as to knock her down in a few hours. sometimes occur in the House of Commons, involving The whole thing is unaccountable, if not suspicious.

> P. S .- A dispatch just received, we regret to say, leaves no longer any doubt as to the fate of Polaski.

HHE Fauetteville Observer, received this morning, ha is moved by some member of the party in power, and is the statement that it is the, 47th, instead of the 46th of course in approval of the policy pursued or recom- Regiment N. C. T. which has chosen E. D. Hall of mended. The address may be so materially changed, or New Hanover, Col., A. J. Jenkins, of Warren, Lieut. the approval so far withheld, as to amount virtually to Col., and Rush J. Mitchell, of Granville, Major. We any other available and convenient points. a vote of want of confidence. This did not occur in the gave the statement as we got it, but not from Colonel British Parliament, nor was it likely to occur openly in Hall himself. No doubt the statement in the Observer

> Mobile, that the position of things at and near the scene of the recent battle in Southern Tennessee, or North ern Mississippi, remains favourable for our cause, and that no fears need be entertained of Beauregard's being overwhelmed by any force that can be brought against | State and of every county in the State, to come for

There seems to be reason to believe that the rumon as well as upon the parties engaged, regretted its contin- of Buel's death is not without foundation. So far as rank avowing in the meantime the policy of strict neutrality of Johnston, but in no other respect, although Buel ablest of the Federal Generals. Before the two days The fifth paragraph of the responsive address alluded of truce for burying the dead on both sides expired. to the great evils of the war, deprecated its continuance, our army was reinforced by the arrival of General Van made by the people of the State to be used peculiarly be more heavy fighting at a very early day. The truce is now at an end. On the ninth we still held the battle field, and afterwards fell some distance back to a stronger position, as did also the Federalists to their gunboats. The affair of Monday appears to have been comparatively a drawn battle, although the advantage remained on our side, as we retained the field with th trophies of victory won the day before, and the flag of truce came from the enemy. As usual the ubiquitous Morgan was around, and with his cavalry on Tuesday attacked a considerable force of the enemy in one of their camps and killed a large number of them, besides burning the captured tents our army were unable to bring away with them.

and we are much mistaken in Beauregard, Bragg, Polk Committee on this matter,—to solicit and receive suband the dashing Van Dorn, if they do not avail them to the utmost of its advantages.

State Politics.

We notice that many of our North Carolina cotemporaries are engaged in the discussion of the question matters to which we have of late devoted little or no at-Southern ports, was fully coincided in by the French tention, other matters having appeared to us to be far more pressing, at least for the present.

We trust, however, that no one will suspect us of underrating the importance of our State affairs, or of having lost our interest in them, or of being without opinions upon the gubernatorial and other questions, although we can hardly say that this interest or these opinions published in yesterday's Journal. come under the head of what is generally known as political, if by that is meant merely partizan. That we take shelter under the idea, which the Northern papers | see enough of old partizan bitterness, and feel that more have been boldly proclaiming, and which no doubt Sew- exists than appears on the surface, is not to be denied, and and his agents have been diplomatically impressing but we endeavor to keep curselves as far as possible out | Fear River and the Coast of North Carolina, have conupon the governments of the world-namely : That all of the vortex. While we see and talk with men of all national resistance, worthy of the name, had ceased or shades of former political opinions, we talk little polibeen subdued, and that without hope of success the tics, and see few politicians. We think our opportuni-Southern "rebels" were only keeping up an aimless ties for obtaining information are not lessened by this, tery, to meet the impending exigency, should be while our vision remains unclouded and unwarped as

opportunity to express ourselves calmly and deliberate'y on these and other matters, not that we are vain enough vent the commencement of this work, the sums tendered carnestly. She is getting thin either from mental anxbe no longer entirled even to that modified recognition to attach any great importance to our expression, while will be returned to the respective donors. which has been conceded to them as belligerents, which at the same time we think it may have some influence, has not yet been refused or violated, save by that semi- and we believe it to be the duty of all to contribute savage and whole grant, the Emperor of Morocco, who their mite of information or suggestion to the common permitted the Lieutenant of the Sumter, and the former fund, for the common good, and not for the furtherance

> We are sorry to see some of our humble expressions of opinion seized upon and bandied from hand to hand, or rather from paper to paper, serving in some respect instead of other controversial ammunition with which to carry on the political cannonade. We will, at our earliest convenience, take the liberty of having a few quiet words to say in our own behalf.

> > The Trees.

We think it right to state some facts which have dollars each for live cak trees for ship timber for the point has been talked of.

In the first place, it is proper to state that the gentleman who owns the trees, has already shown his patriotism by relinquishing the care of large planting interest and going himself into the service, where he is for itself now and was at the time when the matter referred to occurred, and of which matter he knew nothing at the time. In the second place, the gentleman who asked the fifty dollars was simply acting for another and had no personal pecuniary interest in the transaction. The trees were very large and valuable, the growth of centuries, and the owner was known to be very religiont to have them touched at any price. He was known to have taken a great interest in the construction of a gunboat for the protection of the Cape Fear, and would rather have given them for that than have sold them at any price for any other purpose. These considerations induced the gentleman acting for the owner to ask of the contractors, not the government, the full value of the timber in the trees, so that if the owner did not retain the timber for the purposes of a North Carolina Boat, he might at least be able to give liberally in some other way. We are no judges of timber, but the gentleman

who asked the fifty dollars, is of opinion that the trees were intrinsically worth that, and would turn out even more to the contractors. Of this, as already said, we know nothing, and simply make the statement as a matter of justice, and only withhold names from an indisposition on our part to drag the names of private parties | Special Committee, that should any unforseen contingency into the papers, not from any desire for concealment or prevent the commencement of this work, the sums contrib- be seen by our paper to-day, has issued a notice calling thing between this writing (11 a. m.) and the time of evasion on the part of the owner or manager of the property, the latter of whom, as soon as the matter was spoken of, stated at once that he had asked it, and why tear that any fand contributed will be misapplied through

To the People and Press of the State.

THE GUNBOAT SUBSCRIPTION.

The rapple of this State, in common with those of our sister States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabema and Louisiana, have displayed a desire to build one or more iron-clad gauboats, or other means of delence of that class. Courled with this desire, a general willingness has been shown to contribute liberally for

directed its attention largely to this class of vessels, peither renders this effort unnecessary, nor does it interpose any insuperable barrier to State or voluntary effort. The slightest reflection will be sufficient to convince all, that the present struggle calls for and will continue to call for the exertion of every energy on the part not only of the governmental authorities, but also of the

The ladies, ever foremost in good works, may be said We trust that they will continue to fend their invaluable aid and countenance to the patriotic effort.*

Without claiming for Wilmington any peculiar right to take the lead or assume the control of this matter in ony way, we may be permitted to allude to the deeplyto-be-regretted state of facts which necessarily indicates the Cape Fear River as now affording the only available locality in the State, stdl within the control of the Confideracy, for carrying this project into practical ef- third by Lieut. I awrence, and the fourth by Lieut. Humfect. At Wilmington, at Fayetteville, or at some intervening point, the work must be done, so far as the rials and the construction of machinery can go on at The fact that now the Cape Fear is the only un b

Ir APPEARS by our telegraphic dispatches from State, and its importance is enhanced by its absolute necessity to the supply of salt to meet the requirements | four of the Howard Cavalry were present, and acted as the

> These being the facts, we feel no hesitation in appeal ing at more and strongly to the people of the whole is true that the Confederate government may build vesmeens, belong exclusively, or even peculiarly to our barordered off to any point on the whole Confederate coast, and may never return to the waters of North Carolina. We want something different from this. Something

Feeling the necessity of organization for the accomplishment of any work, and more especially of a work of such magnitude, we have arged the formation of associations and the appointment of committees not only here, but in every town and county and district in the State, for the promotion of the desired object by the collection of funds, and by all other effective and proper means. Recognizing this necessity, the people of Wilmington held a Town Meeting, at which they expressed their sense of the importance of the measure, and invited the co-operation of their fellow citizens in all the counties of the State, but especially in the counties of the Cape Fear section, at the same time placing the matter in the charge of the Safety Committee of the Town, which body has constituted Messrs. O. G. PARS-We think our people remain masters of the situation, LEY. A. J. DEROSSET, and WM. A. WRIGHT, a Special scriptions and to make all necessary arrangements for carrying out the object which the subscribers have in view. They will no doubt discharge the trust confided to them with energy and fidelity.

> interest by placing themselves in correspondence with the above gentlemen, and by immediately forming organizations for the promotion of this object by the con-

statement of the Special Committee, although already and still less as to projected movements.

The Committee of Safety of the Town of Wilminging assembled referred all matters connected with the construction of one or more iron clad gun-boats or floating batteries for the defence of the entrances to the Cape stituted the undersigned a Special Committee on the

The means of defense indicated, whether by an iroclad gnu-boat, or by an iron-clad floating batconstructed as promptly as may be possible; and it is therefore of vital importance that we should two legs or four. ascertain without delay whether the necessary means When we can get a leisure time, we will se'ze the can be procured. Contributions for this purpose are earnestly solicited. Should the amount contributed not be sufficient, or should any unforescen contingency pre-

Among the resolutions adopted at the public meeting of the citizens of Wilmir gton, it was Resolved That the citizens of the several counties of the State are requested to organize Committees to solicit con

of Safety in furtherance of the proposed work. the State at large, justifies us in calling on every patrio- we but look at her carniverously. tic citizen of North Carolina to come forward promptly and liberally in aid of its speedy accomplishment. Communications to either of the undersigned will re-

O. G. PARSLEY, A. J. DEROSSET, WM. A. WRIGHT.

A subscription book will be opened, and contributions at this point received by the undersigned at the Bank of Cape Fear. WM. A. WRIGHT.

Wilmington, April 9th, 1862. Our State cotemporaries will confer a favour by copying this article and the subjoined note, or such part as Confederate gun-boats, the building of which at this they may deem proper, or by otherwise calling attention to the subject.

> * As illustrative of the patrictic spirit displayed by the ladies, and as going to show the exertions which they are making, we copy the following address which will speak in anxiety for farther news; to find the fortunes of other

To the Women of North Carolina.

Already have the women of Virginia, South Carolina and Alabama collected a fund to build gunboats for the defense of their respective States and the interests of the Con-

In our struggle for liberty, our State has been beling hand in nothing, nor can I think she means to be in any project whereby her zeal and honor can be vindicated. I call, then, upon the patrictic women to co-operate in contributing a sufficient sum for a gunboat to be called the as near the field of Grant's defeat as may be. "Old North State," and I venture to submit for approval a plan for obtaining the necessary fund. It is this-to ask aid in maintain ng the cause of the Confederacy and the

honor of the good old North State.

Mrs. John W. Ellis will take the Western part of North Carolina, and in the middle and Eastern portions of the State, trust I may meet with the same cordial response from those with whom I have yet to communicate, that has already been returned by those who have consented to act as

Any person not within reach of a collector, and desiring to give to this object, can do so by forwarding her subscription to Gen. J. G. Martin, who has kindly agreed to re-ceive the contributions. SALLY R. COLLINS. ceive the contributions. All the papers in the State will please give this as extensive a circulation as possible.

And also the following, which comes to us with an Asheville, N. C., postmark, and a request to notice. We would here take occasion to call attention to the statement of the uted will be refunded. As the Committee here have had, and will still have the opportunity of consulting the best military authorities, the Ladies Association need have no isnerance or want of proper information, while the charge. cared for.

ter of the gentlemen of the Committee is a sufficient guarantee against any other misapplication :-Ludies Association for the Defence of North Carolina.

To the Ladies of North Carolina; Our sisters of Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana, have set us a noble example, by largely subscribing for the building of gunboats. Shall we, the Ladies of North Carelina, remain insensible to the dangers of our beloved State. Already the enemy has invaded our coast. Our fathers, husbands, brothers and sons are withstanding them to the death. Let us at once arise and pour in our freewill offerings. As military authorities have expressed an opinion that under the circumstances, gunboats in our waters can-not be very efficient, and that artillery would most effectnally contribute to the defence of our State, let our contributions be for that purpose. Shall there be any hesitation : All that is most precious to us in this world is now endansered. Unanimity and promptitude can do much. Let the Ladies of each county open a subscription list and send forward the amount at the earliest moment to the Cashier of

For the Journal.

MESSES FULTON & PRICE-Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to record another victory for our arms. Though small, it was complete. On the 6th instant, Captain Booth and Lieut. Eure of (formerly) Spruis's Cavalry regiment, with about thirty-five mru, and Captain Hill and Lieutenant Higgs and Lawrence of the Scotland Neck Mounted Riffemen, with about fifty

the nearest Branch of the Cape Fear Bank.

men, started out to "feel" the enemy. We could find nothing definite on Sunday, we therefore concluded to bivouac about seven miles from Shepardsville, a depot on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, where the enemy are in large force. On Monday, the 7th instant, we were reinforced by Lieut.

Humphrey, of Captain Ward's Cavairy with about forty Our Cavalry was formed into a squadron, commanded by Capt. Booth he being the senior officer. Lient. Eure com-

manded the first platoon, which was composed of eight men of his own company, four of Captain Ward's and ten of Captain Hill's, and which acted as an advance guard .-The second platoon was commanded by Lieut. Higgs, the

We had marched only about four miles when Lieutenant Eure's platoon went off at full speed to capture the enemy's pickets which were in a myrtle thicket near the road, about six miles from Shepardsville. We captured nine, killed three, and, it is thought wounded one, but before we could secure all their arms, we saw a heavy column coming down the road from the direction of Shepardsville, which fired woods, and the bog y swamp rendered it impossible for cavalry to operate, we therefore retreated in good order and brought off nine prisoners and eight splendid Spring ger. field rifles, and left three dead bedies on the field Our only casualty was the loss of Captain Booth's horse. Our officers and men conducted themselves admirably. I had almost forgotten to mention that Lieut. Player and others did,-gallantly, as also Lieut. Nixon of Captain New-

It would seem that the object of our cavalry was to attack a body of Federal troops doing out-post duty at a church not far from the point at which the capture of the pickets actually took place, and it is probable that they would have succeeded in killing or capturing the whole, but for information of their movements which was carried to the Yankees at Shepardsville, by some traitor. As we learn, the prisoners say that they were fully aware of our number the night before, which was about ninety, subsequently swelled to over an hundred. Pickets of twenty each were posted at intervals in the thicket, and cavalry could neither go to the right nor sell, the correspondent of the London Times.

The regiment or regiments, for some accounts say there were two, did not get up quite in time to save the our gallant friend, formerly Major but now Col. E: D quick, eight abreast. Our men had barely time to se- more active the better. cure their prisoners and the captured arms.

battles of this war, the company to which they belong notified officially of the fact that he had been selected. had never before lost a man, either killed or taken pris-

So far as we can learn, the prisoners tell nothing new They say that Barnside will attack Fort Macon, and May we not carpest'y request all who feel an in crest | they are co...ident that he will take it. They speak of who shall be next Governor, together with sundry other in this truly State effort, to give tangible proof of this the force in the neighbourhood of Beaufort as seven thousand, and that in and about Newbern as eighteen thousand. It hardly necessary to say, that, however willing these men might be to give us information, and tribution of money and by all other feasible means of that is, to say the least, doubtful, men in their rank, bowever intelligent, have few opportunities of being In connection with these remarks we re-produce the very well posted as to actual movements or numbers,

> The only moral we can deduce from this, is first, that we may look out for traitors; and second, that when ton, to whom the citizens of Wilmington in public meet- found our troops ought to make a note of them, not a long running note; -- four feet will be enough, with a good noose at the end.

> > It is really becoming a serious question as to what we shall eat and what we shall drirk, and wherewithal we shall fill the internal cavity. Beef there is none .-Mutten is a forgotton thing, and as for poultry :--we doubt if hall the people recollect whether a turkey has

There is a right decent looking o'd cow of our acquaintance, who begins to exhibit unmistakeable signs of unessiness if any body looks at her too long or too iety or from a determination to reduce her flesh, and with it the temptation to the butchers to make beef of her. So suspicious indeed has she become that although we have known her from the days when she was a young mother with her first born unfant trotting after her, she The manifest importance of the contemplated work to | will shake her head angrily, and walk off in the sulks if

Subscribers to the Gun-Boat.

We would respectfully request all parties who have notified us of subscriptions taken up for the construc. tion of an iron-clad gun-boat, or signified their own willingness to contribute, to place themselves in

THE great battle fought on Sunday last was, we trust, " the beginning of the end," but that it was not the end, is too apparent, and we must prepare ourselves were told by a Kentucky Unionist, who was at the dered. He had heard of the arrest and came to see the to hear of other and still more terrible battles; to wait days trembling in the same balance which gave that of the 6th of April to the Confederate forces. The whole too happy madam," said he. She then, and with not let the prisoner go, for he was not their captain-Lincolnite army of the West is pouring down upon the good reason, commenced abusing the Lincolnites and He, however, knew the nature of the beast, and jerking lines of Bragg and Beauregard. Buell and McCook are concentrating rapidly and will do all that vast numbers, perfect preparation, immense resources and splen- had been a man I would have shot him on the spot, but and fixed bayonets. Delightful company these Lincoln did equipment can do to retrieve the fortunes of battle a woman, and a pretty one too, I could not injure.— pets were! They were wonderfully exercised at all our

One great battle has been fought near the banks of so me one or more persons in every town in the State, to accept the post of Collector, and to extend the subscription at a point so conveniently near for the Lincoln forces, and yet kindly with all. He in turn introduced us to a state of the conveniently near for the Lincoln forces, and yet kindly with all. He in turn introduced us to a state of the conveniently near for the Lincoln forces, and yet kindly with all. and child within our borders may have the opportunity to if routed, to take water and save themselves by means of their gun-boats and transports on the Tennessee .-The issues are immease and we can afferd to run no planation. The young man was a graduate of West past a large amount of distress had prevailed in the risks that can be avoided. Beauregard is no doubt carrying out the programme which had been arranged between himself, the lamented Johnston, Bragg, Polk and others, which was to fall upon and as nearly as possible annihilate Grant before the balance of the Federal forces came up, and having done so retire to our lines at Corinth and there await the onset of Buell with the main body.

And still the combat thickens.

LABORERS FOR THE DEFENSE.—Gen. French, as will on the inhabitants of the Counties composing this military district, for one-fifth of their negro men. Their ser vices will be paid for and they will be properly fed and brother, give me your hand—and yours—and yours. of the town, by means of which a large amount of recared for.

We sint enemies are we? What's the difference lief was afforded.—London Times, March 14.

The Fayetteville North Carolina Presbyterian of thi week, contains the following from the pen of its talented and pious editor, Reverend James McNeill, who is the j ke, and quickly pulling out our knife, we perfor now down at Confederate Point, doing the duty of a td he operation in a twinkling, and stowed a soldier, with as firm and pure a heart as he has ever off ning bras in our pocket. Our young Man brought to the discharge of those appertaining to his sacred calling. Another member of the press from Fay- an ass of himself and us, conversing pretty free etteville, Peter M. Hale, Esq., one of the Editors of the the prisoners, he proposed our leaving, and led Observer, is also doing duty in the same company :-

PERSONAL .- Obeying what seems to us a manifest call of these poor men, for during the Doctor's hard daty, we accompany the "Clarendon Guards" to Wilming- had contrived to get a brief history of their ton, as a private in the ranks, to participate in the defense of that place and of our whole Cape Fear country against as also several of their names and addresses, will a threatened and probable attack of the enemy. Having view of writing to their families. Man property been a member of this company ever since our return to God disposes. We never had the chance of e drill and discipline, with the view of promoting the security of our immediate homes, we cannot question the duty of strait, and when we regained freedom, we had to accompanying it, and now that its services are called for ten the names, having of course prudentially distriand needed in the defense of a point the capture of which the memoranda. They were farcors, in a small w will open the way for our ruthless invaders to our very from Western Virginia, and had never been in arms. door. Nor will abundant opportunities be wanting for the exercise of whatever ministerial gifts we may possess among They had been ordered to appear at Court in Wheeling the several hundred soldiers around us, many of them our and as soon as they arrived, they were made prisoners neighbors and personal friends, and not supplied with a dragged from family and home, denied even the knowle

We are called upon for "the emergency," and there is no probability that this emergency will long continue. What nicating with their families. Never having been be our enemies do, they must do quickly; and, if God will, we from home, they had no idea where they then were, no expe t to be back again at our post in a very short time - where they were being carried to, and when we inform Meanwhile, we shall not discard the pen entirely; and we ed them of their probable destination, Covington Jail have, moreover, the pleasure of announcing an arrangement which, during our brief absence, the Rev. Mr. Sterwood or Camp Chase, they were much distressed. The Main will re occupy the chair editorial. Our readers need no better guarantee that the interest and value of the Presbyteri- under pretext of getting a paper lighted by one of the an will be fully sustained.

For the first time in this war, the enemy has attempted an attack upon a stone fort, having this morning "aid and comfort," peremptorially and officusively order opened fired upon Pulaski, with what effect remains to ed us to the cabin We refused to budge an inch, and be seen. We apprehend that more depends upon the state of the garrison, than upon the strength of the work. If there is plenty of ammunition and provisions, ferred. Cur determination to resist increased with nis and if water can be got, Pulaski can be held a long arregance, and we told him we believed we had the right on us, killing Captain Sooth's horse. The thickness of the time. If not, it cannot. It can hardly be taken by force, but it may be compelled to yield to thirst or Lun-

> Pulaski still keeps the enemy's veste's out of the We kept cool, for we were unarmed, and knew were river, and all hough the lighter draft beats may yet force their way into the Savannah from Wall's Cut and Wilmington Creek, still, as long as we hold Pulaski, same time requesting us, in courteous terms, to accomtheir larger vessels must remain shut out and they will pany him to the cabin, which we did, but refused to hardly venture to advance against Fort Jackson and the other batteries with the frail craft that they can get in by any side cut. An attack upon Savannah by the grudge. We replied no, but such conjuct could not be river will hardly be made before the fall of Pulaski, and forgiven and forgotten in a breath. Subsequently we that depends upon its provisions, water, and military were passing along on the freight deck, on the opposit stores, but especially provisions and water. We trust they have big cisterns and have got a plentiful supply of lying exposed without any covering. The body of

our cotemporaries fell into the same mistake which was probably traversed the brain. We caused a tarpauling thicket beside the read, while a regiment of infantry made by one of our assistants, in writing out a tele- Bailey, killed at Guyandotte. We now reach came out from Shepardsville, in double quick time, the graphic summary of recent European news by the Jura idea, no doubt being, that our men might pass the first | The telegraph said that "Russell praised the constancy stroyed all the letters, and other writing which pickets, when they would be fired on by the regiment in of the Southern soldiers," and the papers took it for front and by the pickets in the rear and flank, and their granted that "Russell" was "Lord John Russell," and retreat cut off, as the road was through a swamp and so published it. The Russell meant was W. H. Rus- cessionists, and once there, with a little prudence

Since our last we have had the pleasure of meeting outmost picket, or to bag the game, although they get Hall, and were pleased to find him looking well and within rifle range, coming down the road at double ready for any service to which he may be called, the our horse had not been shipped on our boat, and we had

His election to the position of Colonel of the 46th The men brought in here are well-dressed, and were Regiment is highly complimentary to him and honorable splendidly armed and equipped. They say they are from to the regiment, as he had no personal acquaintance New Jersey, and a non-commissioned officer among them | with the officers of any of the companies, and knew says that although they have been through many of the nothing even of his name having been proposed, until Col. Hall proposes leaving this afternoon for Raleigh, to join his regiment.

> the statement n the Wilmington Journal of some time ments made to us by Captain Muse, of the C. S. Navy. or other vessel, without necessarily embarrassing the replied, and here the fellow became quite confidence Confederate Government. That the special committee that he was a perfect stranger here, was charged with this matter will do all in its power to ef- ing up information for Gent. Marshall, was fect the object without conflicting with the Government we feel assured, and in the event that this cannot be done, the contributions will be subject to the directions of the donors, either to be refunded to them, or ap-

plied to any other object which they may indicate. Might we respectfully request the State Journal well as our other state exchanges to copy or notice the brief article, as well as that published in yesterday's Journal immediately under the editorial head, to which we would invite their attention, as setting forth the views entertained here on the subject.

Doily Journal, 11th inst.

For the Journal. Personal Experiences in Lincolndom.

igolis. Both places were full of soldiers, going it to Winter quarters. At Pomeroy we left the boat and remained over night. We remember this place in its in company, for man is a social animal, and it is not pleas-

not ayow his sentiments. "D-n her," said he, if she up with a body guard of five soldiers with loaded pieces We thought a little more education would make this man a decent rebel. On the boat were a number of were so ignorant that we felt more disposed to pity than soldiers, and we became quite chatty with a comical old to get incensed at them. very smart dressy young man, whom he called " my boy." ing of the District Provident Society, held yesterday The relationship, however, was brother-in-law. We his Worship the Mayor (Mr. Robert Hutchison) who shall not offend "earspoilte" by giving the doctor's ex- presided, stated that although, for a considerable time Point, a Virginian and a Major in Lincoln's "army of town, it had never reached a point at which the ordinaspoliation." By and by, the old dector proposed our ry means of relief had been inadequate to cope with it going below and seeing "his boy's" prisoners, we readi- On the contrary, through the admirable organization of deck, where, enclosed in a pen like so many cattle, we had received, every case of real distress and destitution found twenty State prisoners. Judging from appear- had been investigated and relieved. For a long time ances we should say they were little troubled with, past the cotton porters have been reduced to great straits either State or estate. These poor creatures were very by the greatly diminished import of cotton, but this hoary locks and feeble limbs. They were guarded by of grain laden vessels which afforded more than the regulars with guns and fixed bayonets. The great man usual amount of employment in that line. Within the being with us, no questions were asked, and we passed last few weeks, however, the prevalence of easterly

we, pulling his U. S. buttons, for he had no unifor cut 'em off, away with the last one of 'em." getting very much annoyed, and was stand eaning on his dignity, and seeing his relative followed by Escalapius, shorn of his glory, 11kg of his tail feathers We lingered, anxious out our intentions, for we were speed ly in the edge of their offence, or the poor consolation of comme for our pipe, to slip a few dollars into his hand, ler the were quite destitute of money. The Major suspecting the we were trifling with his positive orders, and were givin told him that outside the prisoner's enclosure, we were public ground, had paid our passage on a public conveyance, and bad a right to any part of the boat we beand ba a good mind to walk straight thro' the pen he other end of the boat. Quick as a flash, our once face, while the guards covered us with their muskets. waiving off his satelites, the Major replaced his pide and apologized most amply for his behaviour, at the the rest of the voyage we kept aloof from him. II complained that altho' we had forgiven, we had still a

dam friend pulled out his revolver, cocking at right in 0.7 at their mercy. Speedily recovering his temper and cement our friendship by joining him at the bar, and for side from our former adventurer, when we were shocked to find the dead body of an officer, ghastly and gran brave man thus exposed to the vulgar gaze was odione and revolting-brave he must have been, for he carried A QUEER MISTAKE .- We notice that a good many of his death wound in his face, a bullet having entered and to be thrown over these mortal remains of Lieut. Col we had, saye the prisoners memoranda, and a fatunate thing it was. Our Maysville friends had informed us that the people of this town were sewe could not fail of accomplishing our object. Despite all these assurances, we felt anything but comfortable when we were set down an utter stranger, in a country we did not know a foot of. As the boat left as standing alone on the levee amid darkness and solitude that cou be felt, our heart almost sank within us. By accident telegraphed for it to be left here. On the wharf boa we found a man whom we took for the freight agent and of him we enquired if the animal had arrived. The mean and contemptible scoundrel of a Lincoln say, did not undeceive us, but said he believed the horse has come, and when we enquired to be shown to a lotel. I asked which. We replied we had no choice. And here commenced a series of systematic falsehoods, for which may the Lord forgive us. We kept it up as on easion required in all our future wanderings, for the un varnished truth never would have brought us home. This fellow then asked if we had any objection to go to THE Raleigh State fournal is puzzled to reconcile the house he put up at, because, said he, they are State rights tolks, and the other is a strong Union house. We told him we did not care what they were, as we should since with recent action had here upon the gun-boat not stay long. He asked where we were going, and question. Our remarks were predicated upon state- we replied up the Sandy. How far? Probably man Prestonburg. What is your business, sir? (Uunfound the impertinence of the fellow, and yet we must answe

The subsequent action of the safety committee is pre- him) Well, we are going up to i spect some coal sumed to be predicated upon the belief that action can lands. I would like to go along, as I have business be taken for the construction of an iron-clad gun-boat, and would be glad of your company. Very well, we and throwing himself upon our honor, sa king his way to the Southern army; and who, think you was this wolf in sheep's clothing, this gentleman, w stcoped to such bise and contemptible stratagem? A commanding a regiment at Ironton. We thought our be too credulous, but we required this other less on Lincolnism to wean us theroughly from that truth up bonor forsaken crew. We forget exactly how much we did tell this fellow of our intended movements; how ever, we started together up the bank, or levee, to go the tavern; when at the top of the buff, he m t and spoke with a man in uniform, as we could see by the light from a window; they talked in whispers, and in a moment the truth flashed across our mind that we were We kept on up the river, landing at Ironton and Galfoully betrayed, and we moved closer, if perchance we night hear what was said. In the twickling of an ever the noble Colonel seized us by the throat, presenting a revolver at our head, while his voliant friend pinioned us behind, revolver in band, and calling a guard, we were fancy. It is named after a gentleman in Cincinnati who rudely hustled away and dragged into a camp of savcommenced the coal mining in this region, and now it age soldiery, then shoved into a filthy shanty, among a is quite an important depot for not only coal but iron, set of them, and ordered to be well-guarded. We rewhich is abundant in the interior. We strolled about, covered from our surprise and dumb founderment, only an object of considerable curiosity to the natives, and to be driven wild and goaded into tury by these coarse picked up acquaintance with an old drunken school mas- and unfeeling wretches, who thought that now they had ter from Virginia, who was great on secession. He for certain got a big secesh, and they meant to amused us at small cost, and we were glad of any safe make the most of him. We were called by ever opprobrious epithet known in the vocabulary of de ant to wander the world over like a waife. Next morn- pravity, jostled and pushed about, then baited with communication immediately with Wm. A. Wright, ing before day break we again took boat down the Ohio drawn bayonet, as one would a wild beast. We were Esq., Chairman, or O. G. Parsley or A. J. DeRosset, for Catletsburg. In passing Guyandotte, sad evidence maddened to desperation, and having nothing but na-Esos, members of the Special Committee to which the of remorseless and wanton outrage met the gaze—nothing left of a happy and prosperous town, but a mass of left. In this unequal game we should assuredly have smouldering ruins, the grave of many a family's hap our life, but for the opportune arrival of an officer just piness—the smoking pyre of their earthly all !-twas as they had proposed tying us hand and foot to pitch a sad scene of utter desolation. The women and chil- us into a disgusting bunk. This gentleman, Captain dren had scattered—the Southern rights retreating after G --- of the 14th Kentucky regiment, treated us very the army, the Unionists crossing over into Ohio. We humanely, and but for him we had probably been mursacking of the town, that as he was passing a house, he show, but, as he afterwards said, seeing we were a genheard iemale voices, and went to the door, when a lady tleman, even if we were a rebel, and not accustomed to asked him if he would assist in getting out her Piano. such select society, he at once determined to find more (This was before the bombardment.) "Certainly, only comfortable quarters. The soldiers swore they would invoking all sorts of backhanded blessings on out his monitor, dared any of them to stir. We were them. He felt so ashamed of himself he dared then marched off to a small crib in a tavern and locked

> THE DISTRESS IN LIVERPOOL .- At the annual meet assented and followed the pair down to the freight the local charities, and the liberal support which the disconsolate looking, most of them quite old, some with evil was in some measure counteracted by a large influx into the pen. In the course of conversation the doctor winds and other causes had occasioned a great falling got quite sentimental and pathetic, moralizing after the off in the number of ships arriving, which had the effect manner of some men when in a certain condition .- of throwing many hands idle, and to a large extent any "Aint we all brothers, "said he," and what's the use of menting the amount of destitution in the town. our fighting and cutting each others throats? Come my meet this, soup kitchens were opened in different paris